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Terms and terminology in the Uzbek and English languages

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ABSTRACT

Today richness of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the use of other languages and word formation is giving. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, it is a negative phenomenon in terminology. The Uzbek language has gone through a well-known path of development.

Key words: vocabulary, terminology, linguistic, terminological relation, communication, definition, "special vocabulary".

1. INTRODUCTION

Terminology is (terminology and logic) - 1) an area of vocabulary; specific science, techniques, production. A set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts in the industry, arts, and social activities; 2) Linguistic terms study of terms. Terminology is a specialized vocabulary in a narrow area. Terminological vocabulary develops with it as an integral part of the national language vocabulary, and undergoes all processes of development of society and language. A specific terminology is formed in that language only when a particular field or science is highly developed. The development of terminology, the ways of enrichment: different vocabulary, new vocabulary, lexicalization of certain verbal categories, semantic overlap of vocabulary, etc. Today richness of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the use of other languages and word formation is giving. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, it is a negative phenomenon in terminology. The Uzbek language has gone through a well-known path of development. Work in the terminology of the Uzbek language was carried out in the 50s of the last century by the Language and Literature Committee at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR (since 1931-37), then by the terminology department at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The term is derived from the Greek term terminus, which means border. It is a keyword in science, technology, agriculture, the arts and culture. Terminology means a set of terms and definitions of terms. The term vocabulary is sometimes used in the terminology. But this is not true. The term is a narrow term with respect to the term. The term is Arabic. It is not understood by the people and is not the norm. Terminology has always been a pressing issue in linguistics. Because of the role and function of terms in the dictionary of the fields, it helps to understand the meaning of the concept. In terms of terminology, terms are defined as units that have definite definitions of a particular area, and which are mainly nominative. A. Reformatsky, when describing the term, concludes that "… terms are special words". A. Kalinin calls the words used in certain disciplines and business as "special vocabulary" and divides them into two groups:

1. The special vocabulary is primarily the terms.
2. Special vocabulary also includes professionalism in addition to the terms.

He also explained, "The difference between the term and professionalism is that the term is a name, a term that is completely formal, accepted and legalized in a particular science, industry, agriculture, or technique, and professionalism a profession, is often a semi-official word, which is often translated into a live language but without a definitive, scientific definition of the concept. "

R. Doniyorov responds to this view by saying that such a strong claim is, in fact, a continuation of the views of some "scholars" who regard language as classical. Commenting on the term H. Jamolkhanov writes: "The terms

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are nominative units that specialize in science, technology, literature, art, and other areas, and whose concepts are limited to a particular area: flowerpot, shoulder (in botany); square (in geometry); possession, cross section (in linguistics); rhyme, standing, weight (in literary studies). The development of terminology, the ways of enrichment are different: the use of words from other languages, the formation of new words, the lexicalization of certain verbal categories, the semantic overlap of vocabulary, and the enrichment of the Uzbek terminology today is happening. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, then Terminology is a negative phenomenon. For example, in the Uzbek language, the term semiconductor is used. This in turn complicates the process of learning - teaching and sharing information. For this reason, the terminology of the language is constantly regulated in all languages whose terminology is well established. Regulation is based on known terminological norms. In the development of terminology it is also important to publish special dictionaries of science.

According to the First President I. A. Karimov, the study of the words and phrases, terms and lexical values contained in the "Uzbek language as a means of expressing the national culture and identity of the people" Carrying out is one of the most pressing issues today. The terminological vocabulary, which A. A. Potebnya calls "the next meaning" and "does not belong to the study of linguistics but is studied by other disciplines", has not been studied in linguistics as a separate nominal unit for a long time. As the linguistic science developed and expanded its field of study, the study of terminology became one of the most important components of it. At present, the study of terminology has formed a particular field of linguistics - terminology. However, it is noteworthy that there are also cases where the Russian and Russian terminology is replaced by inaccurate, artificial new counterfeit or Arabic and Persian words. Language refers to a complex communication system or the ability to learn and use that system. The field of language learning is called linguistics. It is necessary to make a distinction between the language and the dialect to determine the size of the world languages.

However, the number of languages is estimated to be between 6,000 and 7,000. Natural language is spread through speech or gestures, but any language can be encoded by secondary stimuli such as writing, braille or whistle, using stimuli to hear, see, and feel. This is possible because the language is independent of modality. In a broader sense, the term language means a set of rules for a particular communication system. All languages rely on semiosis, which is the process of linking symbols to relevant meanings. Oral and sign languages include a phonological system that forms a sequence of symbols as words or morphemes, and a syntactic system that combines words and phrases from a sequence of words and morphemes. Language is the wealth of society that interacts with its members, gathers and informs them about all the events that take place in the material and spiritual life of the individual; in the same sense, the language has evolved and existed for centuries. Thinking develops and updates faster than the language, but without the language it is impossible to imagine: the thought that is not expressed in the language is vague and does not help the human being in understanding and comprehending events. Since thought does not exist without language, language cannot exist without thinking. We speak and write thoughtfully, trying to express our thoughts in the language more clearly and clearly. Consequently, thoughts arise on the basis of language and are strengthened in them; the language and the thought form a whole.

3. DISCUSSION

The term "terminology" in modern linguistics is used in different meanings. In accordance with the structure of this term (it is a combination of the word "term" and Greek. Logos - "word, doctrine") it denotes the doctrine of the terms, the section of linguistics (lexicology), engaged in the study of terms, or the corresponding scientific (applied) discipline. However, in this sense, the named term is used extremely rarely. Recently, to denote this concept, some linguists use the term "terminology", which is similar in structure. A terminology in linguistics is most often called a set of terms used in a particular language or in a particular field of activity of people. In the last value, i.e. To denote the concepts of a certain field of knowledge or any field of activity, the composite term “terminological system” or the complex formation “terminological system” created on its basis is often used. In understanding the term as a unit of terminology, or an element of a terminological system, the opinions of linguists differ significantly, which is reflected in the definition (explanation) of this concept by different scientists . It is quite obvious that the term, like any other symbolic unit of the language, has an exponent, or signifier, and content, or signified, but researchers have different ideas about the exponent and the content of the terminological sign. The exponent (signifier) of a terminological unit is traditionally considered a word, although most modern linguists as an exponent of a term consider not only a single word, but also a combination of different words, more

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precisely, a phrase. When defining the concept of a term as the closest generic concept, some scientists call the word, respectively (for example, the works of R. A. Budagov, A. A. Reformatsky, M. I. Fomina, H. M. Shansky), others - word or combination of words, phrase, expression, compound name, etc. (the works of O. S. Akhmanova, B. N. Golovin, A. V. Kalinin, V. I. Kodukhov, R. Yu. Kobrin, and others). At present, it seems, no one doubts that the term can be not only a single word, but also a phrase, although there is no complete clarity on the question of which phrases can be terms and which ones are not. There is no consensus on the question of the morphological properties of the term, its part-related affiliation. Some linguists recognize in terms only nouns and substantive phrases, i.e. phrases with a reference word - a noun, others do not consider this feature mandatory for the term, i.e. recognize significant words in terms of different parts of speech and phrases built on their basis, called compound terms. In modern linguistics, the first point of view prevails, which seems more convincing. According to A. I. Moiseyev, for example, "the linguistic form of expression of terms are nouns and phrases based on them." According to him, “terms are words and phrases of a strictly nominative function, namely, a certain type of nouns and phrases based on them,” “this is a strictly nominative part of special and general vocabulary and phraseology in the form of nouns and phrases based on them”. The validity of this view of the term is confirmed, in particular, by the fact that "only certain categories of nouns and stable combinations based on them have a nominative function in the strict sense." As for the words of other parts of speech, they are indirectly related to terminology. According to B. N. Golovin, the terms are limited to "the properties of the parts of speech: the adjective, verb, adverbs are not included in terminological relations independently, but through the medium of a noun."

The terms represent the official names of the special concepts. In addition to each term, the definition is obligatory for the understanding of the term. Accordingly, it is intended to be understood in accordance with the following terms and conditions, and especially in normal and formal business. According to the majority of specialists in terminology and linguistics, the following basic requirements are presented to the terms: Uniqueness within the limits of this terminological system; lack of synonyms; neutrality with an emotional expressive point of view; clearly defined content; short. However, these requirements are not always observed in order to keep the communication in the area of sales, technology, and control. Even in linguistics, terms are synonymous; meaningful terms. The use of such terms in speech requires special attention. Many terms are required to be used in such a way that they allow to reveal their exact value, which in turn leads to excessive. The synonymous terms take up the perception of the text, cause the adherence to the statement about the fact that this term is not new Therefore, it is necessary to run to the parallel use of terms - synonyms: paleotalized (soft) consonant, explosive (otherwise - explosive, or instantaneous) consonant, etc. Highly specific terms, used outside this terminology, outside the scope of the night, techniques or art, require an understanding. Here, for example, the well-known hippirig and the H. M. Amosov dye will include the terms in the “Thoughts and Selections”: We need fibrillation - a non-optimal superficial tremor of the cord muscle, replacing the normal, slight, central contraction; The protrusion of the wall of the aorta was formed - an aneurysm. If the terms are incomprehensible, they do not fulfill the information function and interfere with the speech. It deprives accessibility, takes its perception, as well as the malicious use of the terms, especially in speech, intended for a tobacco unit. It should be noted that the use of terms beyond the usual style is connected with their determinism, a change of meaning, and the use of them. Such use of the terms is available in the publicity, user-friendly literature, open speech: The reader is our kind, so that it is a matter of personal concern.

4. CONCLUSION

The question of the origin of the language, the first language, has been of interest to mankind since ancient times. Since ancient times, there have been many theories and teachings about the origin of language. However, these theories and doctrines have not yet completely resolved the question of the origin of language.

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